

Automotive Systems Business Strategy

Hitachi IR Day 2014

June 12, 2014 Kunihiko Ohnuma

Chairman & CEO Hitachi Automotive Systems, Ltd.

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Automotive Systems Business Strategy

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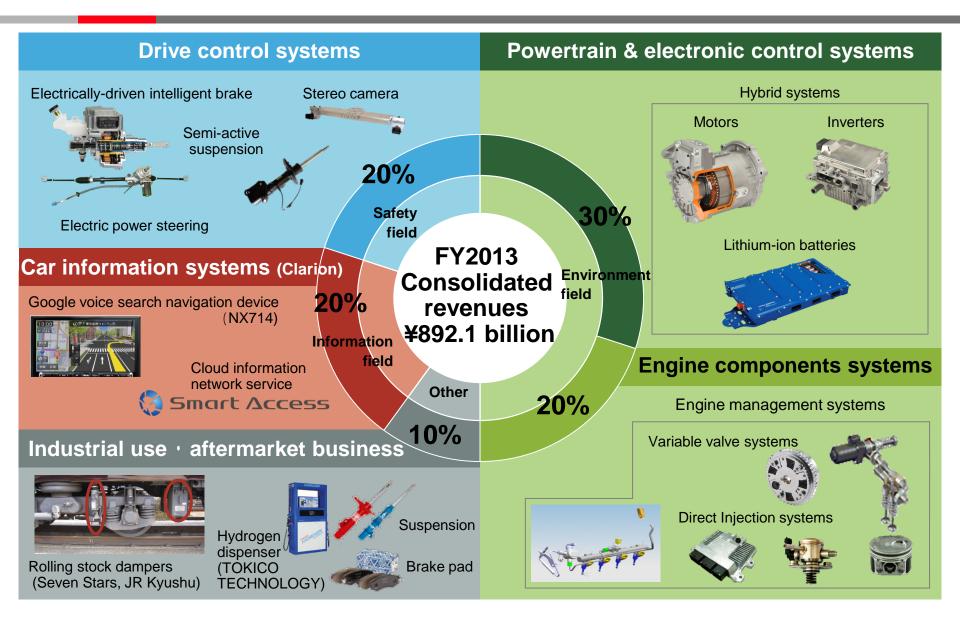
1. Business Overview

- **2. Market Trends**
- 3. Growth Strategy
- **4. Business Targets**



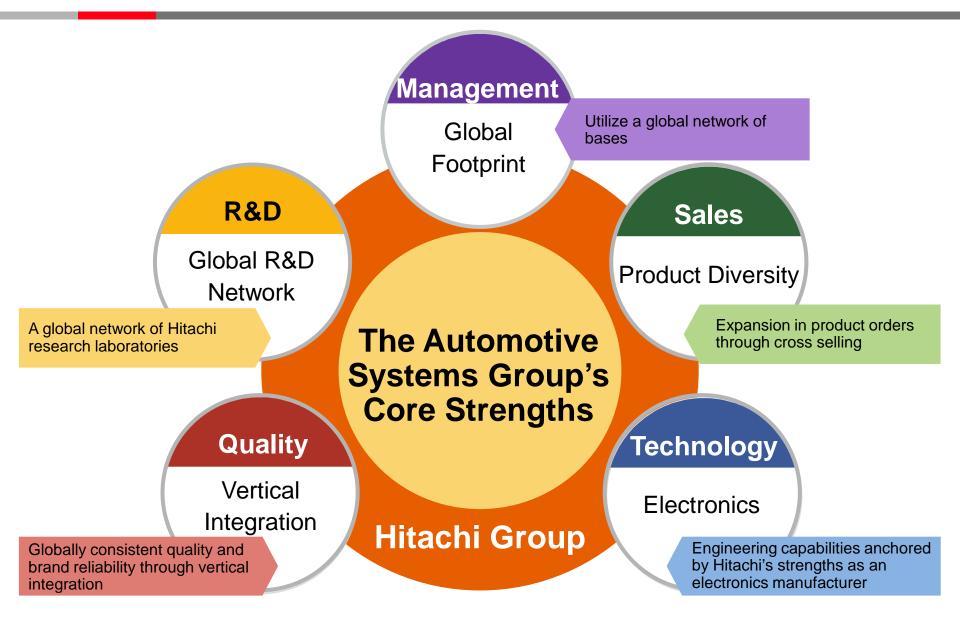
Evolve into a highly reliable global supplier in the environment and safety fields by making automobiles smarter through advanced electronics and electronic drive and control technologies

1-2. Business Structure



1-3. The Automotive Systems Group's Five Core Strengths







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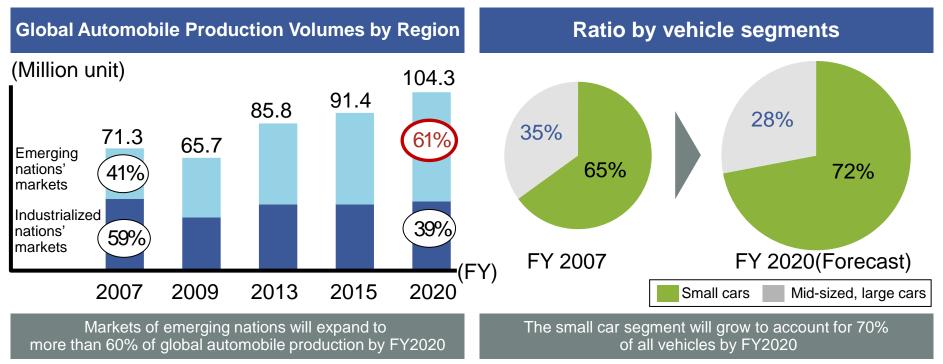
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2-1. Global Auto Market Trends

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Source: Data compiled in-house from data provided by IHS Automotive

Trends in environmental field

- Stricter fuel efficiency (CO₂, NOx, etc.) and emissions regulations worldwide
- Progressive development of ultra fuel-efficient engine technology and electric drive vehicles

Trends in safety field

- Automatic braking systems to be added to safety evaluation standards (EU: from 2014)
- Rear monitoring camera to be installed in all vehicles (U.S.: from 2018)
- Automakers to accelerate development and take concrete steps to commercialize automatic driving in 2020 and beyond



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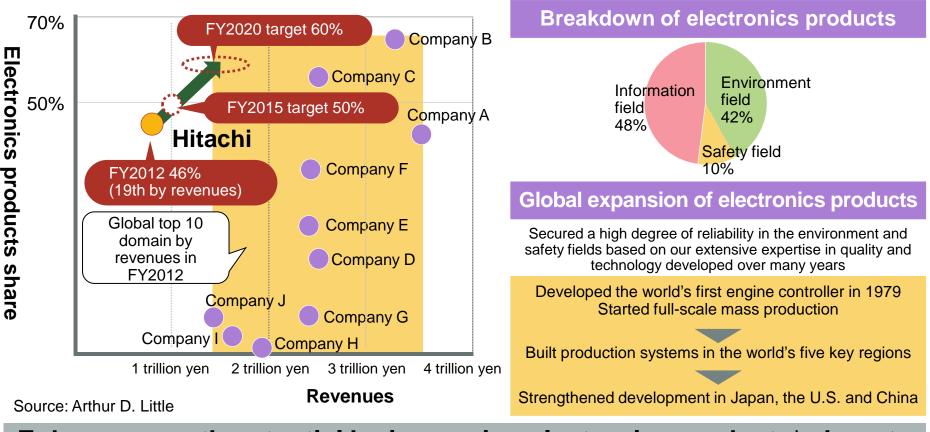
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Electronics products* share of top 10 global parts suppliers by revenue in FY2012



Enhance growth potential by increasing electronics products* share to world-leading level

*Electronics products: Electronic control and electric drive products such as electronic control units, hybrid systems, etc.

3-2. Three Strategies for Driving Global Growth

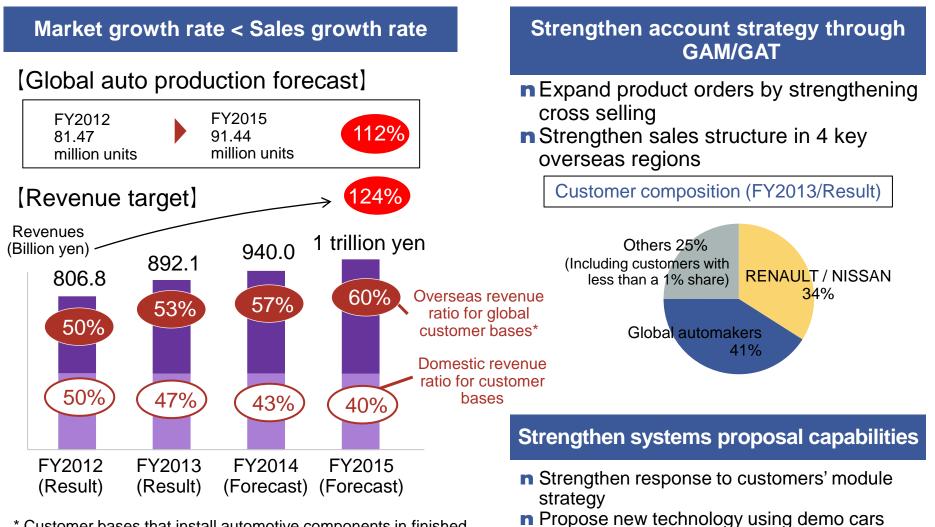




Create new products and technologies and become No.1 in MONOZUKURI (manufacturing) capabilities in the world

3-3. Customer Strategy (1) Expand Business Faster Than the Market Growth Rate





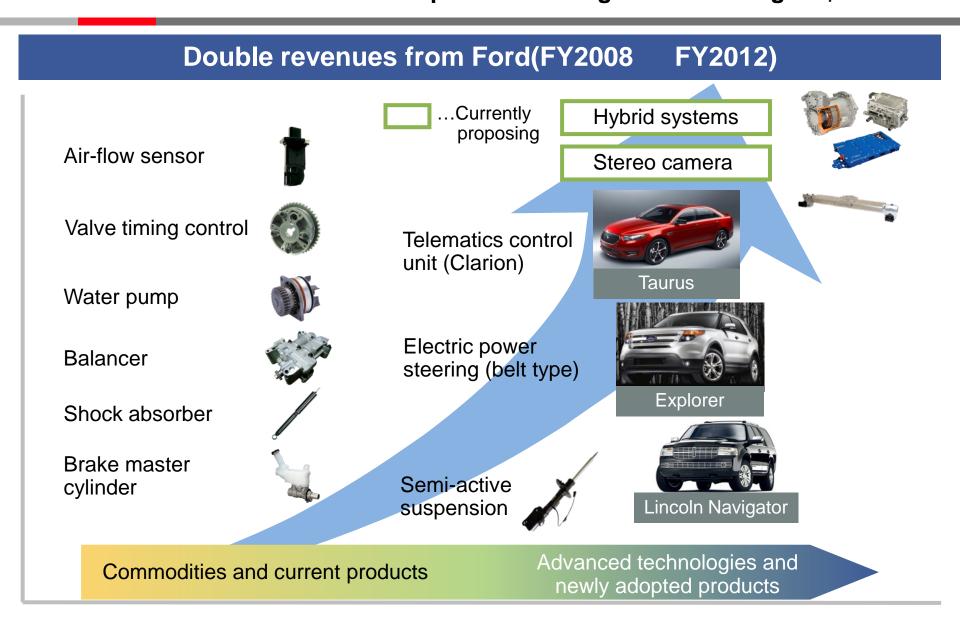
* Customer bases that install automotive components in finished vehicles. This is different from overseas revenues in the consolidated accounts. Excluding exchange rate differences

GAM: Global Account Manager GAT: Global Account Team

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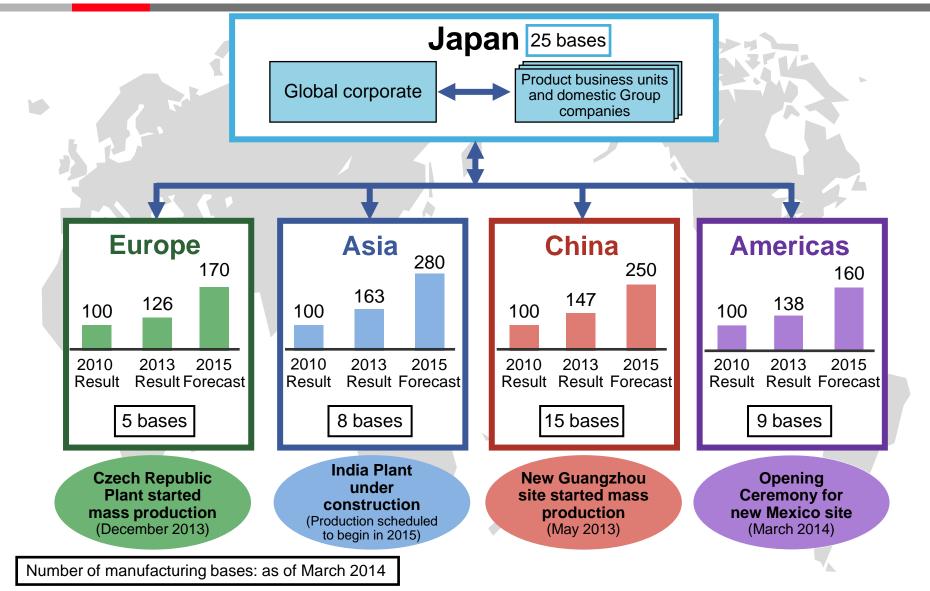
n Ensure consistent global guality assurance

3-4. Customer Strategy (2) Globalization and Business Expansion Through Cross-selling Inspire the Next



Regional Strategy(1)

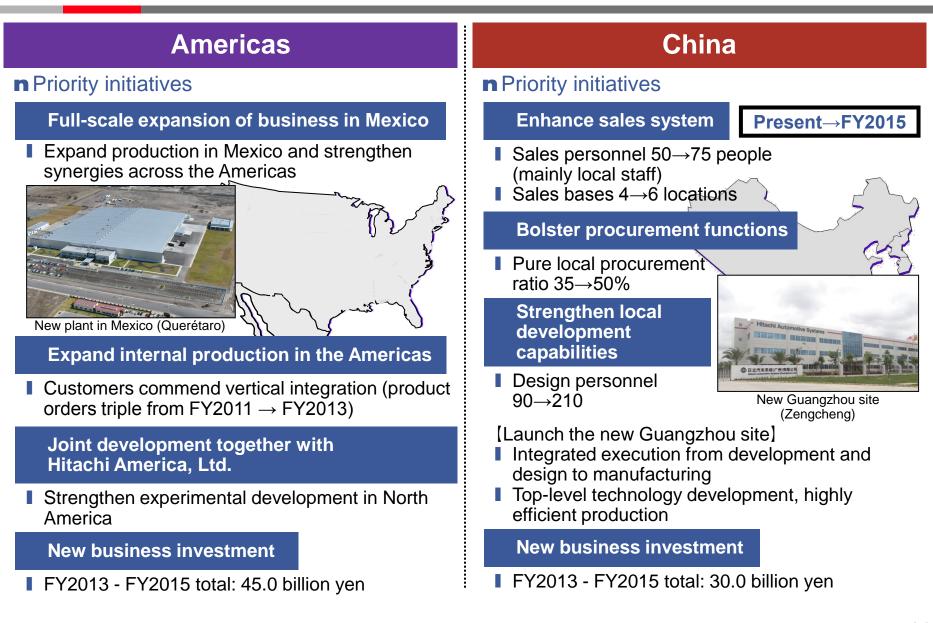
HITACHI 3-5. A Global Footprint Aimed at Local Production for Local Consumption Inspire the Next



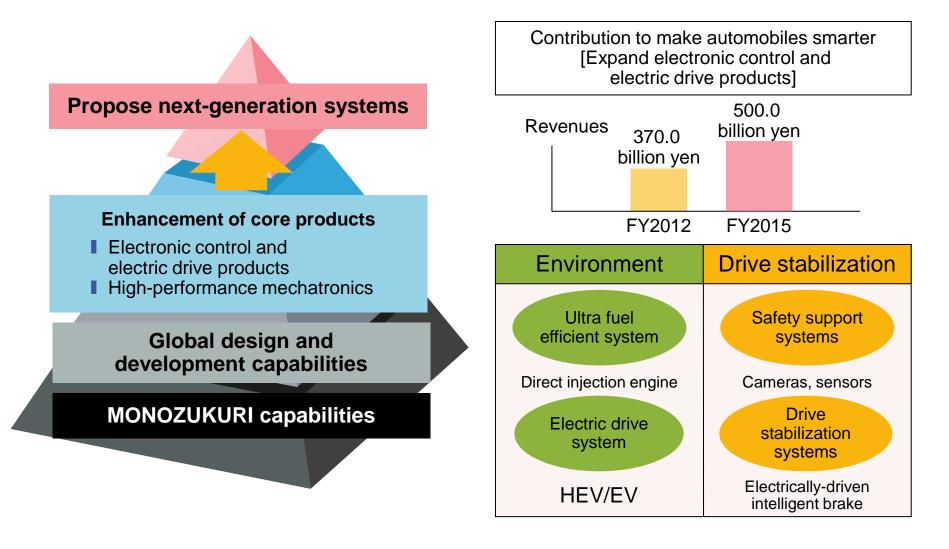
*Revenue index (FY2010: 100) The indexes inside the graphs are FY base

Regional Strategy(2)

ΗΠΑΩΗ **3-6.** Strengthen Regional Management and Expand Business Around New Sites Inspire the Next



Propose next-generation systems by enhancing core products

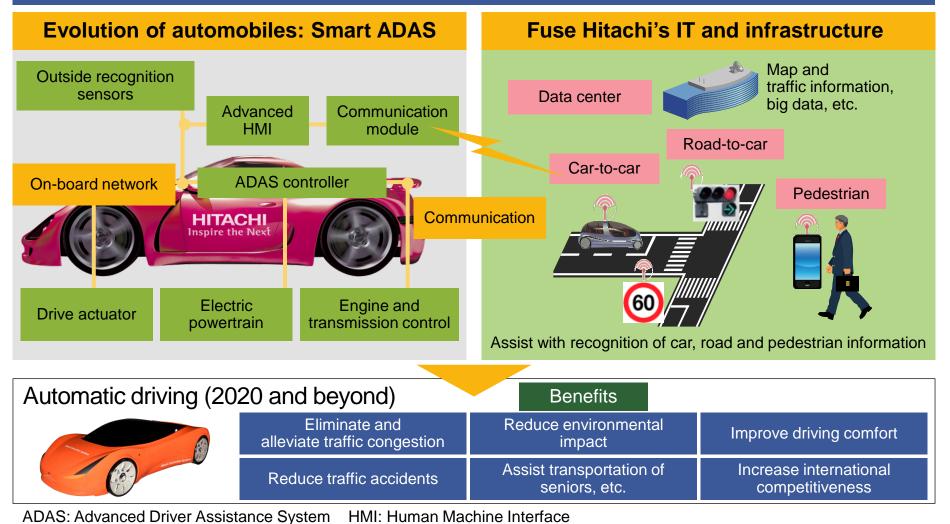


3-8. Product Strategy(2) Expand Business Through Innovative, High Value-Added Products

Engine Innovation World's top share World's leading	 Air-flow sensor World's top share, track record of 200 million units supplied Variable valve systems Revenues1.6 times* VEL: Achieves both fuel efficiency and clean exhaust performance through best-in-class high power output and quick response (Reduces startup exhaust by 50%)
Innovation in electronic control and electric drive products World's first	 Inverters World's leading high power output density (35kW/L) using double-sided cooling modules Electrically-driven intelligent brake World's first product to achieve highly energy efficient regenerative braking through an electric brake booster
Innovation in safety controlWorld's leadingWorld's firstWorld's first	 Semi-active suspension Achieves even greater ride comfort with world-class 10-fold variability Stereo camera Revenues 2.3 times* Commercialized the world's first driving support system using a stereo camera SurroundEye system Commercialized a camera system designed to assist with parking based on the world's first top-down view of vehicles; expand use to automatic driving
VEL: Variable Valve Event and Lift Control System	* Revenue growth from FY2012 to FY2015

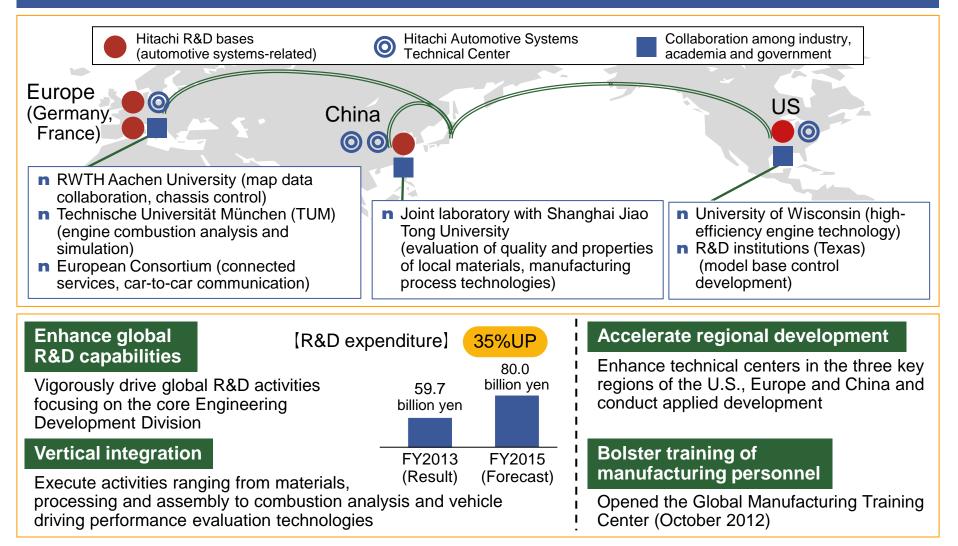
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Achieve automatic driving through the smart ADAS* and Hitachi's IT synergy



3-10. Enhance Global R&D Capabilities

Collaborate with overseas R&D bases and utilize open innovation



3-11. Progress of Hitachi Smart Transformation Project HITACHI Inspire the Next

Execute the growth strategy with continuous innovation		
Cost structure reforms	Business structure reforms	
 (1) Global quality reforms n Full-scale roll out of the global quality integrated management system n Foster the culture needed for highly reliable manufacturing (learning from mistakes) (2) Global production reforms n Production and indirect material cost reforms (global production reform project, logistics reforms) n Develop concurrent engineering (improve development efficiency and reduce overall 	 (1) Realign the battery businessFY2015 target: double revenues (Vs. FY2012) n Integrate development division of Hitachi Vehicle Energy n Improve development efficiency for electric powertrains (2) Bolster the aftersales business FY2015 target: increase revenues by 50% (Vs. FY2012) n Drive global business through the Aftermarket Division Dedicated production line Extensive product lineup 	
workload) (3) Global procurement reforms	Global sales channels(3) Expand the industrial business FY2015 target:	
 Strengthen procurement engineering (overseas VEC) Use more pure local materials (step up efforts to find vendors in emerging countries) 	increase revenues by 15% (Vs. FY2012) Instrumentation products Rolling stock dampers Seismic isolation dampers for buildings Develop new products and strengthen sales growth	

VEC: Value Engineering for Customers

3-12. Strengthening Cash Flow Management



Initiatives for improving free cash flows

Issues and Areas to Strengthen

Improve operating cash flows

Raise fund efficiency

Expand business in China and Southeast Asia

Improve investment efficiency

Global production line reforms

Create the world's No.1 manufacturing technologies

TSCM: Total Supply Chain Management

Earnings Improvement Initiatives

- n Bolster global TSCM and overseas business expansion (Raise inventory turnover)
- n Enhance services and solutions businesses (aftersales and industrial)
- n Reduce development man-hours through advances in simulation technology (Reduce by 50% from FY2012 → FY2015)
- n Shorten lead times for product launches by expanding global standard automated production lines (currently applied to suspension lines)
 n (Japan, U.S., China) Internalize production facilities through the use of global industrial equipment team (Internal production value increased 2.4 times from FY2012 →FY2015)



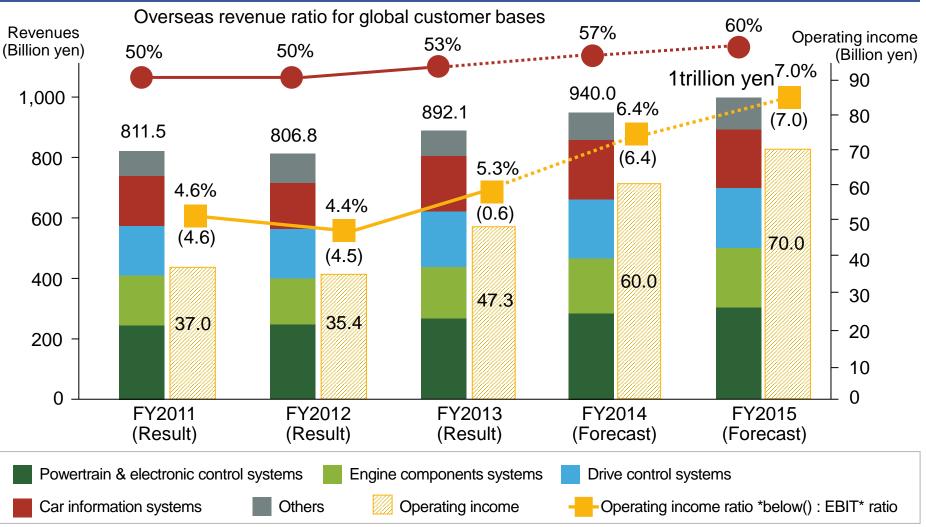
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FY2015 targets Revenues: 1 trillion yen, Operating income (EBIT) ratio: 7.0%



* EBIT: Earnings before interest and taxes

FY2015 Targets

nRevenues: 1 trillion yen

(Overseas revenue ratio for global customer bases 60%)

n Operating income (EBIT) ratio 7.0%

n Gross margin (1.0 point improvement) (Vs. FY2012)

FY2013 result: 0.3 point improvement

SG&A expense ratio (1.0 point improvement) (Vs. FY2012) FY2013 result: 0.6 point improvement

Evolve into a highly reliable global supplier in electronics and electronic drive and control technologies

Certain statements found in this document may constitute "forward-looking statements" as defined in the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such "forward-looking statements" reflect management's current views with respect to certain future events and financial performance and include any statement that does not directly relate to any historical or current fact. Words such as "anticipate," "believe," "expect," "estimate," "forecast," "intend," "plan," "project" and similar expressions which indicate future events and trends may identify "forward-looking statements." Such statements are based on currently available information and are subject to various risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected or implied in the "forward-looking statements" and from historical trends. Certain "forward-looking statements" are based upon current assumptions of future events which may not prove to be accurate. Undue reliance should not be placed on "forward-looking statements," as such statements speak only as of the date of this document.

Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected or implied in any "forward-looking statement" and from historical trends include, but are not limited to:

- n economic conditions, including consumer spending and plant and equipment investment in Hitachi's major markets, particularly Japan, Asia, the United States and Europe, as well as levels of demand in the major industrial sectors Hitachi serves, including, without limitation, the information, electronics, automotive, construction and financial sectors;
- n exchange rate fluctuations of the yen against other currencies in which Hitachi makes significant sales or in which Hitachi's assets and liabilities are denominated, particularly against the U.S. dollar and the euro;
- n uncertainty as to Hitachi's ability to access, or access on favorable terms, liquidity or long-term financing;
- n uncertainty as to general market price levels for equity securities, declines in which may require Hitachi to write down equity securities that it holds;
- n uncertainty as to Hitachi's ability to continue to develop and market products that incorporate new technologies on a timely and cost-effective basis and to achieve market acceptance for such products;
- n rapid technological innovation;
- n the possibility of cost fluctuations during the lifetime of, or cancellation of, long-term contracts for which Hitachi uses the percentage-of-completion method to recognize revenue from sales;
- n fluctuations in the price of raw materials including, without limitation, petroleum and other materials, such as copper, steel, aluminum, synthetic resins, rare metals and rare-earth minerals, or shortages of materials, parts and components;
- n fluctuations in product demand and industry capacity;
- n uncertainty as to Hitachi's ability to implement measures to reduce the potential negative impact of fluctuations in product demand, exchange rates and/or price of raw materials or shortages of materials, parts and components;
- n increased commoditization of information technology products and digital media-related products and intensifying price competition for such products;
- n uncertainty as to Hitachi's ability to achieve the anticipated benefits of its strategy to strengthen its Social Innovation Business;
- n uncertainty as to the success of restructuring efforts to improve management efficiency by divesting or otherwise exiting underperforming businesses and to strengthen competitiveness; n uncertainty as to the success of cost reduction measures;
- n general socioeconomic and political conditions and the regulatory and trade environment of countries where Hitachi conducts business, particularly Japan, Asia, the United States and Europe, including, without limitation, direct or indirect restrictions by other nations on imports and differences in commercial and business customs including, without limitation, contract terms and conditions and labor relations;
- n uncertainty as to the success of alliances upon which Hitachi depends, some of which Hitachi may not control, with other corporations in the design and development of certain key products; n uncertainty as to Hitachi's access to, or ability to protect, certain intellectual property rights, particularly those related to electronics and data processing technologies;
- n uncertainty as to the outcome of litigation, regulatory investigations and other legal proceedings of which the Company, its subsidiaries or its equity method affiliates have become or may become parties;
- n the possibility of incurring expenses resulting from any defects in products or services of Hitachi;
- n the potential for significant losses on Hitachi's investments in equity method affiliates;
- n the possibility of disruption of Hitachi's operations by earthquakes, tsunamis or other natural disasters;
- n uncertainty as to Hitachi's ability to maintain the integrity of its information systems, as well as Hitachi's ability to protect its confidential information or that of its customers;
- n uncertainty as to the accuracy of key assumptions Hitachi uses to evaluate its significant employee benefit-related costs; and
- n uncertainty as to Hitachi's ability to attract and retain skilled personnel.

The factors listed above are not all-inclusive and are in addition to other factors contained in other materials published by Hitachi.

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